

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 11. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1817.

[Vol. 31.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious

Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,

Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale

on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to

country merchants. Bills and debts collected and

punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally

all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSI-

NESS, transacted.

81st Cincinnati, February 19—

Stop the Runaway.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 4th instant, a negro woman named MARY, about 37 years of age, had on when she went away, a check cotton frock, a wool hat, and a very large cotton shawl of different colors. Any person bringing her home, or securing her, so that I get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded. W. W. GRAVES.
January 28. 3 tf

Tobacco.

1000 hds. WANTED.—Enquire of

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Jan. 17. 3-tf

Flour, Wheat & Corn.

THE subscribers continue to purchase the

above articles.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

February 2d, 1817. 5-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now

opening, a large and extensive Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they offer for sale either by Wholesale or

Retail, at a small advance for Cash.

Tilford, Trotter & Co.

P. S. Among other articles they have CAR-

PETING for Rooms, Passages, &c.

Also, a consignment of GOLD and SILVER

PATENT LEVER WATCHES, for sale at Phil-

adelphia prices.

T. T. & CO.

January 1st, 1817. 128-tf

To my Friends and the Public in general

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the

SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his

employment workmen of the best kind.—Cut-

ton Varn for sale of the best quality, and as

cheap as any in the western country. I also

wish to inform the public that I have ready for

sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE of 798 spindles,

with all the necessary preparation ma-

chinery; and will have finished by the first of

January, 1807, two more machines of the same

amount. Those persons wishing to purchase

Machinery, can also be accommodated with a

first rate workman to superintend their busi-

ness. 42—October 14.

ALLUVION BAKE-HOUSE.

THE subscribers have erected a large BAKE-

HOUSE, at their mills, on Waters-scut, Lex-

ington, opposite the Warehouse, where baking is

extensively carried on. They have now on hand a

quantity of biscuit, of the following kinds viz: Pilot

Bread, Navy Bread, Ship Bread, Water and Butter

Biscuit; and engagements will be entered into to

furnish fifty barrels of the above kinds of Biscuit

per week. They have also commenced the baking

of Loaf Bread; such of the citizens who please to

favor them with their custom, may be served at

their own doors, before early breakfast, every

morning, with any quantity they may order, fresh

and warm. Bread of every description will be con-

stantly kept at Isaac Boyles', on Cross-street, be-

tween Main and Main Cross-streets, next the house of

B. Blount, on Short-street, between Upper and Mul-

berry-streets. BRADFORD & BOWLES.

January 23. 4—

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

Robert Tucker, Compt. } IN CHANCERY.

Robert Adams & others, Defts. }

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid

by his counsel, and the Defendant Robert Adams

having failed to enter his appearance herein agree-

ably to law and the rules of this court, and it ap-

pearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the

said Defendant Robert Adams, is not an in-

habitant of this Commonwealth; therefore on the

motion of the Complainant by his counsel it is

ordered, that unless the said Defendant

Robert Adams shall appear here on or before the

24th day of our next March Term and answer the

Complainant's Bill the same will be taken for

confessed against him. And it is further or-

dered that a copy of this order be inserted in

some authorized newspaper of this state eight

weeks successively as the law directs.

A Copy Attest. THOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

7

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1816.

William Gray, Compt. } IN CHANCERY.

John P. Schatzell & Co. Defts. }

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel

and the Defendants Andrew Alexander, Alex-

ander Cranston, and John Woodward, not

having entered their appearance herein agree-

ably to law and the rules of this court, and it ap-

pearing to the satisfaction of the court that the

said Defendants are not inhabitants of this Com-

monwealth, therefore on the motion of the Com-

plainant by his counsel. It is ordered that un-

less the said Defendants, Alexander, Cranston,

and Woodward do appear here, on or before the

24th day of our next March Term and answer the

Complainant's bill, the same will be taken for

confessed against them. And it is further or-

dered that a copy of this order be inserted in

some authorized newspaper of this state eight

weeks successively as the law directs.

A Copy Attest. THOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

7

Kentucky Insurance Office.

March 2d, 1817

AN annual meeting of the Stockholders will be

held at their office in Lexington, on Tuesday the

first day of April next. Punctual attendance is re-

quested.—By order of the President and Directors.

C. BRADFORD, CLERK.

2-4

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

John Wyatt, Compt. } IN CHANCERY.

John G. Cowling, Deft. }

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid

by his counsel and the Defendant having failed

to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law

and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to

the satisfaction of the Court that the said De-

fendant is not an inhabitant of this Common-

wealth, therefore, on the motion of the Com-

plainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless

the said Defendant does appear here on or be-

fore the 24th day of our next March court and

answer the Complainant's bill the same will be

taken for confessed against him. And it is fur-

ther ordered that a copy of this order be inser-

ted in some authorized newspaper of this state

eight weeks successively as the law directs.

A Copy Attest. THOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

7

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

Gersham Lowry, Compt. } IN CHANCERY.

Daniel Lacy, Deft. }

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid by

his counsel, and the defendant having failed to

enter his appearance herein agreeably to law

and the rules of this court, and it appearing to

the satisfaction of the court that the said de-

fendant is not an inhabitant of this common-

wealth, therefore, on the motion of the com-

plainant by his counsel it is ordered, that unless

the said Defendant shall appear here on or be-

fore the 1st day of our next August term, and

answer the Complainant's bill, the same will

be taken for confessed against him. And it is

further ordered that a copy of this order be in-

serted in some authorized newspaper of this

state, eight weeks successively, as the law di-

rects.

A Copy, Attest. THOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

7

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

Nancy Cook, Compt. } IN CHANCERY.

James Cook, Deft. }

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid

by her counsel and the Defendant having failed

to enter her appearance herein agreeably to law

and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to

the satisfaction of the Court that the said De-

fendant is not an inhabitant of this Common-

wealth, therefore, on the motion of the Com-

plainant, by her counsel, it is ordered that un-

less the said Defendant does appear here on or

before the 24th day of our next March Term,

and answer the Complainant's bill, which pays

a decree for a divorce, the same will be taken

for confessed against him. And it is further

ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in

some authorized newspaper of this state eight

weeks successively as the law directs.

A Copy Attest. THOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

7

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

William Carroll, Compt. } IN CHANCERY.

David Barbour, Lewis, } Defts.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid by

his counsel, and the Defendants having failed

to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law

and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to

the satisfaction of the Court, that the said De-

fendants are not inhabitants of this Common-

wealth; on the motion of the Complainant by

his counsel it is ordered, that unless the said

Defendants do appear here on or before the 24th

day of our next March Term, and answer the

Complainant's bill, the same will be taken for

confessed against them. And it is further or-

dered that a copy of this order be published in

some authorized newspaper of this state, eight

weeks successively, as the law directs.

A Copy, Attest. THOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

7

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

Philip Pemberton & others, Compt's. } IN Chry.

Alexander Nesmith, & others, Defts. }

THIS day came the complainants by their

counsel, and the defendant Elizabeth Pem-

berton, having failed to enter her appearance here

in agreeably to law and the rules of this court,

and it appearing to the satisfaction of this

court, that the said Elizabeth is not an in-

habitant of this Commonwealth; therefore, on the

motion of the complainants by their counsel, it

is ordered that unless the said Elizabeth do

appear hereon or before the 24th day of our

next March Term, and answer the complain-

ants bill, the same will be taken for confessed

against her. And it is further ordered, that a

copy of this order be inserted in some autho-

rized newspaper of this state, eight weeks suc-

cessively as the law directs.

A Copy. Attest. THOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

7

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

Philip Pemberton & others, Compt's. } IN Chry.

Alexander Nesmith, & others, Defts. }

THIS day came the complainants by their

counsel, and the defendant Elizabeth Pem-

berton, having failed to enter her appearance here

in agreeably to law and the rules of this court,

and it appearing to the satisfaction of this

court, that the said Elizabeth is not an in-

habitant of this Commonwealth; therefore, on the

motion of the complainants by their counsel, it

is ordered that unless the said Elizabeth do

appear hereon or before the 24th day of our

next March Term, and answer the complain-

ants bill, the same will be taken for confessed

against her. And it is further ordered, that a

copy of this order be inserted in some autho-

rized newspaper of this state, eight weeks suc-

cessively as the law directs.

A Copy. Attest. THOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

7

Kentucky Insurance Office.

March 2d, 1817

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C. BRADFORD, CLERK.

2-4

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

William Hanson, Compt. } IN CHANCERY.

James Morrison & others, Defts. }

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid

by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfac-

tion of the court that the defendants the un-

known heirs of John A. Seitz dec'd. are not in-

habitants of this commonwealth; and they hav-

ing failed to enter their appearance herein agree-

ably to law and the rules of this court. There-

fore on motion of the Complainant by his coun-

sel it is ordered that unless the said defendants

the unknown heirs of the said John A. Seitz dec'd.

do appear here on or before the first day of our

next August Term, and answer the complain-

ant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed

At half after 11 o'clock, the president, with him the vice president elect, left his private residence, attended by a large cavalcade of citizens on horseback, marshalled by the gentlemen appointed to that duty.

This ceremony having ended, the senate adjourned, and the president and vice president, and the judges of the supreme court, the senate generally, the marshals, &c. attended the president to the elevated portico, temporarily erected for the occasion, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of officers of the government, foreign officers, strangers, (ladies as well as gentlemen) and citizens, the president rose and delivered the following

SPEECH:

In commencing the duties of the chief executive officer, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me, to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective administrations. In following their venerated example, my attention is naturally drawn to the great causes which have contributed, in a principal degree, to produce the present happy condition of the United States. They will best explain the nature of our duties, and shed much light on the policy which ought to be pursued in future.

Under its constitution, our commerce has been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and between the states; new states have been admitted into our union; our territory has been enlarged, by fair and honorable treaty, and with great advantage to the original states; and the states respectively, protected by the national government, under a mild parental system against foreign dangers, and enjoying within their separate spheres, by a wise partition of power, a just proportion of the sovereignty have improved their police, extended their settlements, and attained a strength and maturity which are the best proofs of wholesome laws well administered. And if we look to the condition of individuals, what a proud spectacle does it exhibit! On whom has oppression fallen in any quarter of our Union? Who has been deprived of any right of person or property? Who is restrained from offering his vows, in the mode which he prefers, to the Divine Author of his being? It is well known that all these blessings have been enjoyed in their fullest extent; and, in addition, with peculiar satisfaction, that there has been no example of a capital punishment being inflicted on any one for the crime of high treason.

Such, then, is the happy government under which we live; a government adequate to every purpose for which the social compact is formed; a government elective in all its branches under which every citizen may, by his merits, obtain the highest trust recognized by the constitution; which contains within it no cause of discord; none to put at variance one portion of the community with another; a government which protects every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect the nation against invasion from foreign powers.

Against injustice from foreign powers. Other considerations, of the highest importance, admonish us to cherish our union, and to cling to the government which supports it. Fortunately as we are, in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and happiness essentially depend. Situated within the temperate zone, and extending through many degrees of latitude along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and every production incident to that portion of the globe. Penetrating, internally, to the great Lakes, and beyond the sources of the great rivers which communicate through our whole interior, no country was ever happier with respect to its domain. Blessed too with a fertile soil, our produce has always been very abun-

Such, then, being the highly favored condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it. What are the dangers which menace us? If any exist, they ought to be ascertained and guarded against.

ty through the late war? The government has been in the hands of the people. To the people, therefore, and to the faithful and able depositaries of their trust, is the credit due. Had the people of the United States been educated in different principles; had they been less intelligent, less independent, or less virtuous, can it be believed that we should have maintained the same steady and consistent career, or been blessed with the same success? While, then, the constituent body retains its present sound and healthful state; every thing will be safe. They will choose competent and faithful representatives for every department. It is only when the people become ignorant and corrupt; when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising the sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and an usurper soon found. The people themselves become the willing instruments of their own debasement and ruin. Let us then look to the great cause, and endeavor to preserve it in full force. Let us, by all wise and constitutional measures, promote intelligence among the people, as the best means of preserving our liberties.

To secure us against these dangers, our coast and inland frontiers should be fortified, our army and navy regulated upon just principles as to the force of each, be kept in perfect order, and our militia be placed on the best practicable footing. To put our extensive coast in such a state of defence, as to secure our cities and interior from invasion, will be attended with expense, but the work when finished will be permanent, and it is fair to presume that a single campaign of invasion by the naval force, superior to our own, aided by a few thousand land troops, would expose us to greater expense, without taking into the estimate the loss of property and distress of our citizens, than would be sufficient for the great work. Our land and naval forces should be moderate, but adequate to the necessary purposes. The former to garrison and preserve our fortifications and to meet the first invasion of a foreign foe; and, while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the peace, as well as all the necessary implements of war, in a state to be brought into activity in the event of war. The latter, retained within the limits proper in a state of peace, might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the U. States with dignity in the wars of other powers, and in saving the property of their citizens from spoliation. In time of war, with the enlargement, of which the great naval resources of the country render it susceptible, and which should be duly fostered in time of peace, would contribute essentially, both as an auxiliary of defence, & as a powerful engine of annoyance, to diminish the calamities of war, and to bring the war to a speedy and honorable termination.

But it might always to be held prominent in view, that the safety of these states, and every thing dear to a free people, must depend, in an eminent degree, on the Militia. Invasions may be made too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force, which would comport, either with the principles of our government, or the circumstances of the United States, to maintain. In such cases, of course must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best effect. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that they be so organized, and trained, to be prepared for any emergency. The arrangement should be such, as to put at the command of the government the ardent patriotism, and youthful vigor of the country, formed on equal and just principles it cannot be oppressive. It is the crisis which makes the pressure, and not the laws, which provide a remedy for it. This arrangement should be formed too in time of peace, to be better prepared for war. With such an organization, such a people, the United States have nothing to dread from foreign invasion. At its approach, an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be put in motion.

Other interests of higher importance will claim attention; among which, the improvement of our country, by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanction, holds a distinguished place. By this facilitating the intercourse between the states, we shall add much to the convenience and comfort of our fellow-citizens, much to the ornament of the country; and, what is of greater importance, we shall shorten distances, and be making each part more accessible to and independent on the other, we shall bind the union more closely together. Nature has done so much for us by intersecting the country with

Our manufactures will, likewise, require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the trait of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unthought, and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. Is it important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it, to provide at home, a market for our raw materials, as, by extending the competition it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

The great amount of our revenue, and the flourishing state of the Treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resources, for any emergency, as they are, of the willingness of our fellow-citizens to bear the burthens which the public necessities require. The vast amount of vacant lands, the value of which daily augments, forms an additional resource of great extent and duration. These resources, besides accomplishing every other necessary purpose, put it completely in the power of the United States to discharge the national debt at an early period. Peace is the best time for improvement, and preparation of every kind: it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most, that taxes are most easily paid, and that the revenue is most productive.

It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter on the discharge of these duties, at a time when the United States are blessed with peace. It is a state most consistent with their prosperity and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to preserve it, so far as depends on the Executive on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable of any, and rendering to each what is its due.

Equally gratifying is it, to witness the increased harmony of opinion, which pervade our Union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the true and benign principles of our government, as by the blessings to every individual, and by the other eminent advantages attending it. The American people have encountered together great dangers, and sustained severe trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us, on some questions of essential importance to the country. The progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection, and faith in regard to every interest connected with it. To promote this harmony in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our Union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions.

Never did a government commence under auspices so favourable, nor ever was success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations, ancient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic; of a people so prosperous and happy. In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our government has approached to perfection; that in respect to it, we have no essential improvement to make; that the great object is, to preserve it in the essential principles and features which characterize it; and that that is to be done by preserving its virtue and enlightening the minds of the people; and, as a security against foreign dangers, to adopt such arrangements as are indispensable to the support of our independence, our rights, and liberties. If we persevere in the course in which we have advanced so far, and in the path already traced, we cannot fail, under the favour of a gracious Providence, to attain the high destiny which seems to await

In the administrations of the illustrious men who have preceded me in this high station with some of whom I have been connected by the closest ties from early life, examples have been presented which will always be found highly instructive and useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavour to derive all the advantages which they may afford. Of my innumerable predecessor, under whom so important a portion of this great and successful experiment has been made, I shall be pardoned for expressing my earnest wishes, that he may long enjoy in his retirement the affections of a grateful country, the best reward of exalted talents and faithful services. Relying on the aid to be derived from the other department of the government, I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Almighty that he will be graciously pleased to continue to us that protection which he has already so conspicuously displayed in our favour.

Having concluded his address, the oath of office was administered to him by the chief justice of the United States. The oath was announced by a single gun, and followed by salutes from the navy yard, the battery, from Fort Warburton, and from several pieces of artillery on the ground.

The president was received on his arrival with military honors, by the marine corps, by the Georgetown riflemen, a company of

— 10 —

ADDRESS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

I assume the duties assigned me in the Senate, with the greatest diffidence, arising from a consciousness of my inexperience in the forms of deliberate assemblies; and when at the same time, I reflect that this chair has hitherto been adorned by men of the first distinction for experience, talents and character, I am oppressed by the magnitude of the responsibility which now devolves upon me.

Both houses of congress adjourned after midnight last night, after an interesting and most arduous session, which continued during the whole day, with the exception of an hour's recess in each house.

The bill to erect the Mississippi territory into a new state; the act to regulate the trade in plaister of paris; the act for the redemption of the public debt; the act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States, &c.

A complete list of the acts passed during the session, shall be given in our next.

The bill was returned to the house of representatives, and, on the question of the re-passing of the bill, the president's objections notwithstanding, it was decided in the negative, two thirds of the house not having voted in favor of the bill. The vote was—yeas 60 and nays 56. The yeas and nays shall be given hereafter.

NARRATIVE

RESPECTING BONAPARTE.

BONAPARTE.

Ascries of letters, written by Mr. Warden, surgeon of the Nordrumbierland, have recently been published, in which, according to the author—"the conduct and conversations of Napoleon Bonaparte, and his suite, during the voyage and the first months of his residence at St. Helena, are faithfully described and related." Of all the letters which have been written on the subject of this extraordinary personage since his surrender, in none have we been so fully introduced to him and his suite, as in this work of Mr. Warden. We have here, not only corrections of many incidents, which had been strangely misrepresented through other channels, but some accounts of the present situation of the Ex-Emperor—his feelings and opinions—his mode of life, and of some of the events of his past career. But what will render the work particularly interesting to political readers, and perhaps to the historian, (should Napoleon not persevere in completing the "Annals of his Life") are some notices and explanations respecting events which are yet fresh in the public mind—we allude to the execution of the duke of Enghien—the sudden death of Pichegru—the alleged murder of our countryman, Captain Wright—the poisoning at Jaffa—and the massacre at El Arish. The feelings which these topics will excite induce us to pass over, for the present, anecdotes of less interest, in order to give a copious extract, embracing all that the volume before us contains respecting them.

"On entering the room I observed the back of a sofa turned towards me; and on advancing I saw Napoleon lying at full length on it, with his arm hanging over the upper part. The glare of light was excluded by a venetian blind, and before him was a table covered with books. I could distinguish among them some fine bound volumes on the French revolution. The heat of the day had occasioned him to dismount himself of coat and waistcoat. The moment his eye met mine, he started up, and exclaiming in English, in a tone of good humored vivacity, 'Ali, Warden, how do you do? I bowed in return; when he stretched out his hand, saying, 'I have got a fever.' I immediately applied my hand to the wrist, and observing, both from the regularity of the pulsation and the jocular expression of his countenance, that he was exercising a little of his pleasantry, I expressed my wish that his health might always remain the same. He then gave me a familiar tap on the cheek with the back of his hand; & desired me to go into the middle of the room, as he had something to say to me. I now congratulated him on the preservation of his health, & complimented him, at the same time, on the progress he appeared to have made in the English language. 'I certainly enjoy,' he said, 'a very good state of health, which I attribute to a rigorous observance of regimen. My appetite is such that I feel as if I could eat at any time of the day: I am regular in my meals: & always leave off eating with an appetite; besides I never, as you know, drink strong wines. With respect to the English language, he continued, 'I have been very diligent: I now read your newspapers with ease and must own that they afford me no inconsiderable amusement. They are occasionally inconsistent, and sometimes abusive. In one paper I am called a *liar*, in another a *tyrant*, in a third a *monster*, and, in one of them, which really did not expect, I am described as a *coward*; but it turned out, after all, the writer did not accuse me of avoiding danger in the field of battle, or flying from an enemy, or fearing to look at the menaces of fate and fortune: it

not charge to it with-wasting presence of mind in the hurry of battle, and in the suspense of conflicting armies. No such thing; I wanted courage, it seems, because I did not coolly take a dose of poison, or throw myself into the sea, or blow out my brains. The editor certainly misunderstands me; I have at least, too much courage for that. Your papers are influenced by party principles; what one praises the other will abuse: and so vice versa. They who live in the metropolis where they are published can judge of passing events and transactions for themselves; but persons living at a distance from the capital, and particularly foreigners, must be at a loss to determine upon the real state of things, and the character of public men, from the perusal of your journals.

Napoleon, appearing, as it were, to be speaking out and to be in humor to deliver opinions instead of confining himself to asking questions, I was determined to speak out too; and I had no doubt that I should lead him into an interesting conversation, or induce him to wish me a good day. I accordingly replied, "I really think that you must possess more patience than my countrymen are disposed to allow you, if you really wade through all the columns that have been filled on your subject. You cannot, general, suppose, for a moment, that the extraordinary events which have taken place, and of which you have formed such a prominent part, would not be considered and observed upon with great freedom by a thinking people like the English, and who have the privilege—and they even possess it, of speaking and writing what they think." I was proceeding in full

swiving, and a very patriotic way, when he thus interrupted me. "This calling of names, and these scolding epithets only serve to amuse me; but there are observations in your papers, which produce far different sensations. You have (he continued) a writer whom I greatly admire; I believe he is of your country, a Scotchman—Macpherson, the author of Ossian. There is also a person of the name of Belsham: on what subjects has he written?"—"I replied, "that I believed he had written an account of the reign of our excellent sovereign." "Yes (he said,) your laws permit you to write of kings, of ministers, and of one another."—"Yes (I replied) such is the privilege of Englishmen; and possessing the infirmities of human nature, they may sometimes abuse it. Misconception, party spirit, and perhaps, factious minds may, at times tend to propagate and support erroneous and even violent opinions; but the love of justice and of truth form the genuine character of an Englishman."—"Nevertheless (he observed) you appear to handle my character rather roughly: and more so since I have been in your power."

"To that opinion, general, (I answered rather quickly) I must beg leave to address a direct negative; you have not always had the leisure to examine English publications which you enjoy at present, but I do assure you that from the time of your becoming first consul of France, to the moment when you set your foot on the deck of the Bellerophon, the English press has never ceased to fulminate its displeasure against you: and this without exception, for the parties who differed in every thing besides, expressed but one and the same opinion of you. This I presume you must have known at the time, though the vast project that have occupied your mind, may have prevented your retaining a detail of our literary offences; your official papers, however, marked your perfect acquaintance with the hostility of our journals; and returned their paragraphic missiles in every direct ion. You were rather angry with old England, when you ordered the *Moniteur* to call us a nation of shirk-keepers. A great commercial nation, we certainly are, and may we ever remain so; for it is that commerce which has provided a fountain of resources, whose failure would have prevented even the native and irresistible bravery of Englishmen from making the late additions to our national glory. But we are also a most noble minded magnanimous, and generous people and were never known to insult a conquered enemy; nay, how often has it happened that both our sailors and our soldiers have risked their lives to save a fallen foe? Even when you had thrown away one of the brightest diadems in Europe, and had accepted the slender sceptre in Elba, you were instantly treated with comparative mildness by the more prevailing public opinions in England. And now that you are, as you choose to term it in our power, a generous nature is known to be excited. Yes, sir, there are numbers who would have rejoiced to hear that you had bit the ground on the field of battle, who are now disposed to wish you every comfort that can be safely allowed in your present situation. If the Northumberland had overtaken you in a French man of war, endeavoring to make your meditated escape to America, every officer, and every sailor and soldier, would have been bravely engaged in the attempt to take you, burn, sink or destroy the ship that bore you; yet as you have been treated by them, during the whole of the voyage, with every gentlemanly and polite attention.—And if I may venture to speak of myself, and I shall be glad to add, that I was bred up in the hatred of you: nay, that no proofs of holy writ were more strongly imprinted in my mind, than the truths of the then universally prevailing opinions concerning you; nevertheless, I am ready to shew you every personal courtesy to be thankful for the civilities I have received from you, and to offer you such service as I am permitted by the benevolence of the government which I serve, and may be consistent with those regulations which its political wisdom has thought necessary to provide for the safeguard and ultimate security of your person." I was resolved to speak my sentiments with freedom, had you may now think, my good friend, that I did not balk my resolution. I could not, indeed, forbear to defend the generous temper of Englishmen, when it received such an attack.

My candid sentiments and unreserved language appeared, however, to meet my auditor's approbation; and he asked me, to my great surprise, if I remembered the history of captain Wright. I answered—"Perfectly well; and it is a prevailing opinion in England, that you ordered him to be murdered in the temple." With the utmost rapidity of speech he replied—"For what object? Of all men he was the person whom I should have most desired to live.—Whence could he have procured so valuable an evidence as he would have proved on the trial of the conspirators in and about Paris. The heads of it he himself had landed on the French coast." My curiosity was at this moment such as to be betrayed in my looks. "Listen," continued Napoleon, "and you shall hear."—The English brig of war, commanded by captain Wright, was employed by your government in landing traitors and spies on the west coast of France. Seventy of the number had actually reached Paris, and so mysterious were their proceedings, so veiled in impenetrable concealment, although the general Ryal of the police, gave me this information, the name or place of their resort could not be discovered. I received assurances that my life would be endangered, and that though I did not give entire credit to them, I took every precaution for my personal

vation. The brig was afterwards taken near L'Orient, with captain Wright, its commander, who was carried before the prefect of the department of Morbihan, at Vannes. General Julian, then prefect, had accompanied me in the expedition to Egypt, and recognized captain Wright, on the first view of him. Intelligence of this circumstance was instantly transmitted to Paris, and instructions were expeditiously returned to interrogate the crew separately, and transfer their testimony to the minister of police. The purport of their examination was first very unsatisfactory; but although, on the examination of one of the crew, some light was thrown on the subject. He stated that the brig had landed some Frenchmen, and among them he particularly remembered one, a merry fellow, who was called Pichegru. A clue was found, that led to the discovery of a plot, which, had it succeeded, would have thrown the nation a second time into a state of revolution.

Capt. Wright was accordingly conveyed to Paris, and confined in the Temple; there to remain till it was found convenient to bring the formidable accessories to this treasonable design to trial. The law of France would have subjected Wright to the punishment of death; but he was of minor consideration—My grand object was to secure the principals, and I considered the English captain's evidence of the utmost consequence towards completing my object.—He again and again most solemnly asserted, that capt. Wright died in the Temple by his own hand, as described in the *Moniteur*, and at a much earlier period than has been generally believed. At the same time he stated that his assertions were founded on documents which he had since examined. The cause of this inquiry arose from the visit I think he said, of lord Ebrington to Elba; and he added—"That noblemen appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the account which was given him of this mysterious business." I was so far encouraged by the easy communicative manner of the ex-emperor, that I continued my observations without reserve: I therefore did not hesitate to express my doubts respecting the time that capt. Wright remained in the Temple previous to his death. To satisfy me in this particular, Napoleon turned over a long succession of pages in a late publication of Mr. Goldsmith's, which had been brought him by sir Hudson Lowe. I do not recollect the title, which is probably familiar to you, who have suffered that relates to the government of France to have escaped you; but I could perceive that it consisted of extracts from the *Moniteur*, &c. during the imperial reign. As he referred to the index, he frequently pointed out the name of Wright spelled *Right*, and with a confident expectation as it certainly appeared to me, of finding some document that would confirm his account. The author, however, either had not been able to discover any written testimony to mark the precise time of capt. Wright's death, or had intentionally withheld it; and the latter Bonaparte repeatedly and firmly insisted must have been the cause of any doubt remaining as to the truth of his assertion.

As he turned over the leaves of this volume he acknowledged that many of the reports were genuine, but with frequent inaccuracies and misstatements; and by my memory is correct, he particularly that which was given at the battle of Marengo. But he did not stop here; and continually desired to know whether I perfectly comprehended his meaning, as that was his most earnest wish. And, now to my utter astonishment, he entered upon the event of the duke d'Enghien's death.

This was a topic that could not be expected; and particularly by me, as there appeared among his followers, who were always on tip toe to be his apologists, an evasive silence or contradictory statements, whenever this afflicting event became the subject of inquiry, which had occasionally happened during the course of our voyage. Here Napoleon became very animated, and often raised himself on the sofa, where had hitherto remained in a reclining posture.—The interests attached to the subject, and the energy of his delivery, combined to impress the tenor of his narrative so strongly on my mind, that you need not doubt the accuracy of his repetition of it. He began as follows:—

"At this eventful period of my life, I had succeeded in restoring order and tranquility to a kingdom torn asunder by faction and deluged in blood. That nation had placed me at their head. I came not as your Cromwell did, nor your third Richard. I found a crown in the kennel—I cleansed it from its filth, and placed it on my head. My safety now became necessary, to preserve that tranquility so recently restored, and hitherto so satisfactorily preserved as the leading characters of the nation well know. At the same time reports were every night brought me (I think he said by general Rival,) that conspiracies were in agitation; that meetings were held in particular houses in Paris, and names even were mentioned; at the same time no satisfactory proofs could be obtained, and the utmost vigilance and ceaseless pursuits of the police was evaded. Gen. Moreau, indeed, became suspected, and I was seriously importuned to issue an order for his arrest; but his character was such, his name stood so high, and the estimation of him so great in the public mind, that it appeared to me he had nothing to gain, and every thing to lose, by becoming a conspirator against me; I therefore could not but exonerate him from such a suspicion. I accordingly refused an order for the proposed arrest, by the following intimation to the minister of police: 'You have named Pichegru, Georges, and Moreau—convince me that the former is in Paris, and I will immediately cause the latter to be arrested.' Another and a very singular circumstance led to the development of the plot. One night as I lay agitated and wakeful, I rose from bed, and examined the list of suspected traitors, and chance, which rules the world, occasioned my stumbling, as it were, on the name of an surgeon who had lately returned from an English prison. This man's age, education, and experience in life, induced me to believe that his conduct must be attributed to any other motive than youthful fanaticism in favor of a Bourbon; as far as circumstances qualified me to judge, money appeared to be his object. I accordingly gave orders for him to be arrested, when a summary mock trial was instituted, by which he was found guilty, sentenced to die, and informed he had but six hours to live. This stratagem had the desired effect—he was terrified into confession. It was known that Pichegru had a brother, a monastic priest, then residing at Paris. I ordered a party of gens d'arme to visit this man, and if he had quitted his house, I conceived there would be good ground for suspicion. The old monk was secured, and in the act of his arrest, his fears betrayed what I most wanted to know.—'Is it, (he exclaimed) because I afforded shelter to a brother that I am thus treated?' The object of the plot was to destroy me, and the success of it would, of course, have been my destruction. It emanated from the capital of your country, with the count d'Artois at the head of it. To the west he sent the duke de Berri, to the east the duke d'Enghien. To France your vessels conveyed underlings of the plot,

and Moreau became a convert to the cause. The moment was big with evil: I felt myself on a tottering eminence, and I resolved to hurl the thunder back upon the Bourbons, even in the metropolis of the British empire. My minister vehemently urged the seizure of the duke, though in a neutral territory. But I still hesitated—and prince Benevento brought the order twice, and urged the measure with all his powers of persuasion. It was not, however, till I was fully convinced of its necessity, that I sanctioned it by my signature. The matter could be easily arranged between me and the duke of Baden. Why, indeed, should I suffer a man residing on the very confines of my kingdom to commit a crime which, within the distance of a mile, by the ordinary course of law, justice herself would condemn to the scaffold. And now answer me:—Did I do more than adopt the principles of your government, when it ordered the capture of the Danish fleet, which was thought to threaten mischief to your country? It had been urged to me again and again, as a sound political opinion, that the new dynasty could not be secure while the Bourbons remained. Talleyrand never deviated from this principle: it was a fixed, unchangeable article in his political creed.—But I did not become a ready and a willing convert—I examined the opinion with care and with caution, and the result was a perfect conviction of its necessity. The duke d'Enghien was accessory to the confederacy; and although the resident of a neutral territory, the urgency of the case, in which my safety and the public tranquility, to use no stronger expressions, were involved, justified the proceedings. I accordingly ordered him to be seized and tried; he was found guilty and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was immediately executed; and the same fate would have followed had I found Louis XVIII. For I again declare, that I found it necessary to roll the thunder back on the metropolis of England, as from thence, with the count d'Artois at their head, did the assassins assail me.

"Your country also accuses me of the death of Pichegru." I replied, "It is certainly and most universally believed throughout the whole British empire, that he was strangled in prison by your orders." He rapidly answered, "What idle, dissingenuous folly! a fine proof how pre-judice can destroy the boasted reasoning faculties of Englishmen! Why, I ask you, should that life be taken away in secret, which the laws consigned to the hands of a public executioner. The matter would have been different with respect to Moreau. Had he died in a dungeon, there might have been grounds to justify the suspicion that he had not been guilty of suicide. He was a very popular character, as well as much beloved by the army; and I never should have lost the odium, however guiltless I might have been, if the justice of his death, supposing his life to have been forfeited by the laws, had not been made apparent by the most public execution."

Here he paused; and I replied—"There may perhaps be people in England, who are disposed to acknowledge the necessity of rigorous measures at this important period of your history; but none, I believe, are to be found, who would attempt to justify the precipitate manner in which the young prince was seized, tried, sentenced and shot." He instantly answered, "I was justified in my own mind, and I repeat the declaration which I have already made, that I would have ordered the execution of Louis XVIII. At the same time, I solemnly affirm, that no message or letter from the duke reached me after sentence of death had been passed upon him."

Talleyrand, however, was said to be in possession of a letter from the royal prisoner, addressed to Napoleon, which they who are well qualified to know, declared he took upon himself not to deliver till it was too late to be of any service to the writer. I saw a copy of this letter in possession of count de las Cases, which he calmly represented to me as one of the documents, formed or collected to authenticate and justify certain mysterious parts of the history which he was occasionally employed in writing, under the dictation of the hero of it. Do not startle; the letter was to beg his life, and to this effect. It stated his opinion that the Bourbon dynasty was terminated. This was the settled opinion of his mind, and he was about to prove the sincerity of it. He now considered France no other than his country, which he loved with the most patriotic ardor, but merely as a private citizen. The crown was no longer in his view; it was now beyond the possibility of his recovery; it would not, it could not be recovered. He therefore requested to be allowed to live and devote his life and services to France, merely as a native of it.—He was ready to take any command or any rank in the French army, to become a brave and loyal soldier, subject to the will and orders of the government, in whose hands ever it might be, to which he was ready to swear loyalty; and that, if his life was spared, he would devote it with the utmost courage and fidelity to support France against all its enemies. Such was the letter which, as it was represented to me, Talleyrand took care not to deliver till the hand that wrote it was interred by death. Napoleon continued to speak of the Bourbon family—continued to speak of the Bourbon family—continued to speak of the Bourbon family—

"Had I," he said, "been anxious to get any, or all the Bourbons into my possession, I could have accomplished the object.—Your smugglers offered me a Bourbon for a stated sum, (I think he named 40,000 francs) but, on coming to a more precise explanation, they entertained a doubt of fulfilling the engagement as it was originally proposed. They would not undertake to possess themselves of any of the Bourbon family absolutely alive; though, with the alternative, alive or dead, they had no doubt of completing it. But it was not my wish merely to deprive them of life. Besides circumstances had taken a turn which then fixed me without fear of change or chance on the throne I possessed. I felt my security, and left the Bourbons undisturbed. Wanton, useless murder, whatever has been said and thought of me in England, has never been my practice, to what end or purpose could I have indulged the horrible propensity. When sir George Rumbold and Mr. Drake, who had been arriving on a correspondence with conspirators in Paris, were seized, they were not murdered." (In looking over those letters for the press, I felt a doubt whether this observation respecting sir George Rumbold was made at this time or at some other; or whether it proceeded from Bonaparte or count de las Cases, but I am positive it was made by one or the other.)

He ceased to speak; and as I was determined to gratify my curiosity as far as his present communicative spirit would allow, I was determined to continue the conversation. I accordingly observed, "that of all the undertakings which composed his wonderful career, no circumstance had excited such astonishment in England as his expedition to Russia, before he had brought the Peninsula war to a termination, which at that time, appeared to be an attainable object." I paused, expecting a reply on the subject; however, he gave none—but, as if he had not heard my observation, proceeded to a renewal, in some degree, of the former topics. (To be concluded in our next.)

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—"
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;"
"News from all nations clanking at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 24.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Ward, Mr. THOMAS P. HART to Miss MARY ANN GARDNER.
In Owingsville, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. How, Mr. JACOB STEELE, to Miss DEBORAH OWINGS, both of that place.

The subscribers to the Lexington *Athenaeum*, are requested to attend a meeting of the Society at their room, corner of Main and Mill Streets, on Saturday, 29th ult. at 4 o'clock, P. M.
N. B. Officers for the ensuing year, will be elected.

The members of the *Foreigners' Friend Society*, for the advice and relief of foreigners in distress, are requested to attend a meeting on Wednesday evening next, the 26th inst. at the school room of Mr. T. M. Prentiss, main street, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Those persons who are friendly to the objects of the society, are requested to attend.

The Bible Society of Kentucky, auxiliary to the American Bible Society will meet in Frankfort on the first Thursday in April, at 11 o'clock, P. M.

The Baptist Missionary Society will convene at the same time and place.

APPOINTMENTS

By the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate.

To be Secretary of the Department of State John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.

To be Secretary for the department of Treasury, William H. Crawford.

To be Secretary for the Department of War, Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky.

Mr. Crovingshield, it is understood, remains at the head of the Navy Department.

Richard Cutts, late superintendent General of military supplies, to be second comptroller of the Treasury Department, under the act of the 3d March, 1817, to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts.

William Lee, late accountant of the War Department, Peter Hagner, late additional accountant of the War Department, Constant Freeman, late accountant for the Navy Department, and Stephen Pleasanton, of the State of Delaware, to be auditors in the Treasury Department, under the act aforesaid.

John Coffee, of Tennessee, to be Surveyor of the lands in the Northern parts of the Mississippi Territory, under the act of the 2d March, 1817.

Israel Pickens, of North Carolina, to be register of the land office, to be opened in the Mississippi Territory, under the act of the 3d March, 1817.

John Taylor, of South Carolina, to be receiver of public monies at the land office to be opened in the Mississippi Territory, under the act of the 3d March, 1817.

Stephen Archer, of Maryland, to be additional judge in the Mississippi Territory, to reside in the eastern part thereof, under the act of the 3d March, 1817.

The thanks of the Senate, have been presented to the hon. JOHN CALHOUN, and the thanks of the House of Representatives to the hon. HENRY CLAY, for the impartial and satisfactory manner in which they have executed their duties as presiding members of the respective bodies to which they were attached.

NEW-YORK, March 3.

The House of Assembly on Thursday last, passed the bill directing an election for Governor and Lieut. Governor at the spring election, by a vote of 77 to 32. It was sent to the Senate.

From late London Papers.

Lord Cochrane has gone to prison for his fine of 100l, and a subscription for that and his former fine, costs of counsel, &c. is getting up—no one to be allowed to subscribe more than one penny.

Ad. Penrose has announced to the Governor of Gibraltar, that Tunis & Tripoli have given up, at his request in the name of the Prince Regent, every christian captive they had, and there is not now a christian slave in the Barbary States.

SOUTH AMERICAN PATRIOTS.

Late accounts from BOLIVAR'S ARMY, received at this office, and from a source that may be depended on, state that the military operations in Venezuela, are decidedly in favour of the patriots. The Independent Congress had been called to meet at Margarita. [The items of news, and Bolivar's proclamation for summoning the Congress are now translating, and will appear in the next Gazette.]

W. C. W. Gaz.

A London paper of Dec. 23, says, "The Spanish Budget for the ensuing year has been presented to the king, by which it appears that the arrears of 1816 and 1817 amount to 35 millions of dollars. A deficit of 10 millions also results from a comparative view of the estimated revenue and proposed expenditure for the ensuing year of 1817."

As a proof of the miserably defective state of representation of Scotland in parliament, we may mention that in the town of Kilmarnock, containing a population of 13,800, only one gentleman has a vote in the election of a member of parliament.

Gen. Savary has been condemned to death.

Rumors of war had prevailed at Vienna, but were contradicted as groundless in the latest French and German papers.

A Liverpool paper of Dec. 28, says, "Not less than 8000 barrels of flour from America have arrived in the last two days."

The measures of the present Chamber of Deputies in France are as tyrannical as the last; more cunning is displayed—and that seems to be the only difference. The press and people are equally enslaved; while the powers and influence of the clergy are increased to an alarming extent. They are viewed as the infallible pillars of loyalty.

Captain Cooper arrived at Norfolk on the 25th ult. informs that there were 25 American seamen in close confinement at St. Jago de Cuba, who were captured in a small Caribbeanian privateer, off that port. The privateer had captured two Spanish vessels, one of which was a large Gunswan, with a cargo of slaves—having no place to send them in, the privateer-men permitted the negro captain to go

ashore at St. Jago, to procure the means of ransoming his vessel and cargo, and lay too off the port waiting his return. In the meantime, however, the Spaniards at St. Jago manned a large Baltimore schooner, in which they went out and captured the privateer and her prizes. The Americans in port were not permitted to visit or converse with the prisoners. Markets dull and produce scarce.

Boston, March 1.

FROM LA PLATA.

Captain Page, who has arrived at the Vineyard from the river of Plate, which he left on the 3d of Dec. has forwarded the following memorandum to Mr. Hall:—
"The Buenos Ayres government was to declare war against the Portuguese on the 6th Dec. Gen. Artigas was skirmishing with the Portuguese, but not much was done on either side. Most of the British vessels had sailed with half cargoes or in ballast."

Capt. Page also sent on B. A. papers to the 1st December.

The papers contain the official account of the advance of the Portuguese in an hostile manner on the Spanish territory on the Eastern side of La Plata, and of the Portuguese Squadron at Maldonado; & directs that they be watched and repelled if necessary.

The government had issued a long Decree to encourage privateering against the commerce of Spain.

Particular rewards are promised to cruizers that shall intercept dispatches or take transports with troops or munitions of war.

The mode of boarding neutral vessels is prescribed.

All prizes are to be free of duty and all articles of war.

Negroes between the age of 12 and 40 years of age, taken, are to be paid for by government—to serve in the army, and after a certain period to be free. All not fit for service to be free at once.

All vessels of little value, taken on the high seas, are to be burned.

In Peru the Patriot Warrior Don Manuel Asconio Padilla has deceased.

The papers display in an increased degree the spirit of independence, and hostility to Spain.

From South America.—Arrived on Saturday evening at this port, the brig Lady-Mary-Pelham, Capt. Sanders, in 57 days from Buenos Ayres. Capt. S. informs, that a Portuguese force had taken Maldonado, (and when he sailed, Dec 23d) and was marching against Montevideo, which was defended by 6000 well disciplined troops. Great unanimity prevailed among the Provinces, which had united under one general government.

The Privateer Mammoth had captured a ship and two brigs, and sent them into Buenos Ayres.

The Patriot Schooner Congress, Almeida, left Buenos Ayres in company with the Lady Mary-Pelham. She was bound on a cruise off Havana and was said to have charge of despatches for the Government of the U. States.—Com. Adv.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the trustees appointed to contract for and superintend the building of a Meeting house of stone, brick & wood, 60 by 40 feet, on the Hickman road, 5 1/2 miles from Lexington, where the trustees will meet on the first day of April next, for that purpose— which building will be let by private contract wholly, or separate as may be thought most advisable—any person or persons desirous to undertake the work may see a plan of said building with descriptions of the work at George Trotter's son in Lexington, Peter Higbee's in Jessamine and James Easton's in Nicholasville, so as to enable them to bring forward their bids on that day where attendance will be given by

DANIEL BRYAN, } Trustees.
PETER HIGBEE, }
and others.

12-3t

A New daily and tri-weekly Paper

AT THE

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Encouraged by the success and distinguished patronage of this Gazette, and in conformity with the wishes and solicitations of his numerous patrons, the editor purposes, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, to publish, on an extra-supersize sheet,

A DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY PAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

GAZETTE.

Price, daily, ten dollars, or three a week, five dollars, per annum. For the accommodation of commercial friends, advertisements will be received.

The politics, and general conduct of the paper, will be in most respects, the same as the present Gazette—liberal and independent Republicanism.

Important public documents and state papers will be printed at full length, and a competent reporter, for each body of Congress, is intended to be employed to report for this Gazette. All interesting articles of intelligence will be carefully selected and published.

A prospectus, detailing particulars, will be issued in due time, and transmitted to the postmaster in different parts of the Union.

Distant subscribers will have their papers well packed, and regularly forwarded to order.

City of Washington,

Weekly Gazette Office, March 6, 1817.

A Valuable Collection of

BOOKS,

AT AUCTION.

A Gentleman wishing to dispose of his

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Consisting of many valuable Books.

They will be sold at Auction,

THIS DAY,

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Auction Room

Among them is one set Dr. Reese's CYCLOPEDIA. The Books may be viewed on the morning of the day of sale.

DANL. BRADFORD, Auct.

March 24. 12-

MASONIC DIPLOMAS

for sale at this Office.

AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, March 31st, will be sold at Auction, that valuable HOUSE & LOT on Poplar Row, at present occupied by Mr. Abraham S. Goss. The lot has a front of 36 feet, extending back half the distance to Market street. The house is well built and commodious, 23 feet front, extends back 36 feet, and is situated in the most pleasant part of Lexington, for a private residence. The sale will take place at three o'clock in the afternoon. Terms 1300 dollars cash in hand; 1100 in sixty days, and the remainder in one hundred and twenty days.
D. BRADFORD, Auc.
Lexington, March 24—12-6

Rotterdam Hotel,

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above

WELL-KNOWN TAVERN,

No. 121, North-Fourth-Street.

(Between Race and Vine streets.)

WHERE he will accommodate travellers, boarders, or lodgers, with private rooms, required, either by the year, week, or day. He has extensive stabling, and buildings for horses and carriages; and, in keeping the best liquors, and provisions, which the market affords, clean beds, and by constant attention to his customers to give general satisfaction, and merit a share of public patronage.

BUEL ROWLEY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1817. 12-7w

JOHN STICKNEY,

Will give Cash for

Flaxseed Oil, Beeswax, Tallow,

Hogs Lard and Butter,

AT HIS COMMISSION HOUSE,

MAIN STREET.

AND HAS FOR SALE,

Flaxseed for Sowing,

A Consignment of Writing, Printing and Wrapping Paper, at the Factory wholesale prices.

Coffee very low by the Bag, and

15 lbs. fine Apples.

March 24.—12-2

Elizabeth Keiser,

CAN ACCOMMODATE a few gentlemen with

PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING—opposite the Episcopal Church.

March 24, 1817. 12-4f

THE SUBSCRIBERS

will give one dollar per

bushel, cash in hand, for any quantity of WHEAT delivered at the Tammany Steam Mill, in Lexington. Apply at the Store of E. J. Winter & Co. next door to Sam. & Geo. Trotter, or at the Mill, to

JOHN & THOS. P. HART.

March 24. 12-4f

IRISH LINENS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, via

Petersburg and opened for Sale at Messrs. Hotterman Pearson & Co's Store; two cases of IRISH LINEN, which he brought over with him from Ireland, and is enabled to dispose of, either by the case or piece, on the lowest terms.

ALEXANDER BLACKWELL.

March 24. 12-1f

Jessamine County, set.

TAKEN UP by Jacob Oler, living on the Sugar

Creek Road, near the River, a DARK BAY

MARE, 15 hands high, 4 years old, shod before,

both hind feet white, with a Star and Snip. Appraised 55 dollars, this 6th January, 1817.

A True Copy. W. N. POTTS, J. P.

March 23. 12-3f

Exchange.

THE Subscriber has from one to two thousand dollars worth of carpenters and bricklayers' work he wants done, for which he will give in exchange, the same amount in any kind of smith's work. Any person willing to undertake it, will please apply soon.

THOS. STUDMAN

Lexington, March 22. 12-6

Removal.

The Subscriber has removed his COMMISSION STORE, on Short-street, near the corner of Church-street, next door to Mr. J. Hart's Store, opposite to the Market-house, where he still keeps an assortment of Groceries, Toys, Tin Ware, of the newest fashion, Whiskey, Beer, Cyder, Stone and Common Ware, by wholesale and retail.

W. MENTELLE.

March 24. 12-3f

The Subscriber

WILL DELIVER at his Laboratory, during the Summer, a course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give lessons on the Mathematics. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 3 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Oratory, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The female part of his school shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Lettres.

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington March 16. 12-4f

RAN-AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 7th inst. a negro woman named D. E. L. F. about 35 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, black complexion, and of very thin make, with an impediment in her speech—had on when she went away a white linden frock. It is thought that she will stay about Sanders' Factory, or probably make for the state of Ohio. Any person who will apprehend the said negro, and bring her home to me, living about 7 miles west of Lexington, on Steel's Run, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

MOSES HICKS.

March 17, 1817. 11-3f

Jessamine County, set.

TAKEN UP by William Kennedy, living on the east fork of Jessamine creek, a BAY HORSE, star in his forehead, some saddle spots on each side, marked with the collar very much, each side a little; somewhere about 10 years old, about 15 hands high, branded on the near hip with an O. Appraised to 45 dollars.

A Copy. Attest,

DANL. B. PRICE, J. P. C. C.



Charles Cammens.

HAIR CUTTER, WIG MAKER &c.

Next door to Capt Postlethwait's, Main street.

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he

has just received from Philadelphia, in addition

to his former stock

Elegant Razors, Eau de Cologne,

Razor Strops and Paste, Lavender,

Soaps of all kinds, Antique Oil,

Hair Brushes, Dolls,

Combs & Comb Brushes, Powder Puffs,

Gentlemen's Gloves, Clothes Brushes,

Suspenders, Shaving Soap,

Tooth Powder & Brushes, Wash Balls,

Twizzlers, Court Plaster,

Tea Pencils, Sealing Wax,

Donations, Playing Cards,

Shaving Boxes, Pocket Glasses, &c. &c.

Just received from New-Orleans, 100,000 best

Spanish Segars, which may be had very low by the

box or small quantity. 1-d.

Advertisement.

I AM authorised by Mr. Francis Patterson

of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the

LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meet-

ing House, in Lexington, known on the plan

of the said town by the number 20. It is an

inlet about 66 feet on Main-street, and extends

to Short-street, having the same front on each

street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms;

and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on

in Lexington, should make early application

for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots

in the place more desirable.

C. H. HUMPHREYS.

Lexington, Dec 5, 1816. 50-tf

Lexington Lancaster

SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

IT is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants

of this town and vicinity, that by the first of Janu-

ary, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a

condition to be occupied by all my school—the

rooms will be large, comfortable and well fitted for

the purpose of teaching—the male and female de-

partments separate, an accommodation that hereto-

fore I have not had in my power to render. Having

formed a connection with three gentlemen,

whose requirements entitle them to my highest

confidence, I trust it will be in our power to

give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor

the institution with their patronage.

In the female Academy will be taught English

Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Com-

position, Music and Drawing.

Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dol-

lars per quarter. Books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c.

included. In the other departments, 6 dollars per

quarter, [music and drawing separate charges] no-

thing furnished except pens and ink. Semi-annual

examinations will be held, and a regular set of

books kept in the Lancaster School, showing the

progress of the children in that department. A

vacation of two weeks will be given after each ex-

amination. J. P. ALDRIDGE.

December 18, 1816—53

The number of teachers, the several im-

provements in the Lancaster School and the great

expense of the establishment will be it is presumed,

be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in

the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor

children of respectable parents, will as usual be re-

ceived and taught gratis.

Indian Queen Tavern.

BENJ. LANPHEAR.

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House,

HAS the pleasure of informing his friends

and the public that he has opened that

large and elegant house built by Patterson

Bain, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and

Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where

he intends devoting his whole attention to ac-

commodate and please those who shall honor

him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817. 1-d.

THE RED RIVER

IRON WORKS,

ARE now in full blast; great alterations having

been made for the better in the FURNACE,

and she is now making metal of a superior quality.

The FORGE is entirely new, and in high opera-

tion; making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly su-

perior to Dooley or any other imported iron. Any

orders left with Mr. Macbenn, at my Iron Store in

Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dis-

patch, having employed the best workmen the

country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lex-

ington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and

CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants,

mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will

meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

Lexington, December 21. 55-tf

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber, lately from the state of New-

York, having rented Samuel Ayres' school

room, a few doors from the corner of Main and

Mulberry-streets, proposes to receive Scholars

therein, both male and female, to be taught in one

or more of the following branches of literature, viz:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English

Grammar & Geography—Also, Geometry, Plane

Trigonometry with their application to mensura-

tion of Heights and Distances, Surveying of Land

and Navigation—Also, Mensuration of Superfices

and Solids, Gaging, Dialing and Book-keeping by

single or double entry. The subscriber having

been engaged in the tuition of YOUTH about six-

teen years, in several parts of America, in which

he had the patronage and support of the generous

public, certificates of which he can produce. For

further satisfaction he refers to Samuel Ayres or

Eliza Allen, of this town. Feeling conscious that

his diligent attention to his pupils, will not fail to

produce the desired effects. Every favour will be

gratefully acknowledged.

An EVENING SCHOOL will also be held

in the same room. CORNELIUS WING.

Lexington, January 2, 1817. 1-

CARDING & FULING

At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one

mile from Lexington.]

Wool carded at 6d. per pound.

Also, Felling and finishing Cloths, Linsey, &c.

in the best manner, at all times, having water the

year round.

For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very

and also for Negroes' clothing, and some Woolens.

THOMAS ROYLE.

Au and 15, 1816. 51-tf

TOBACCO.

THE highest price will be given for prime T.

BACCO, at the Lexington Warehouse.

DAVID HALESTEAD.

Jan. 1, 1817.

GEORGE SHANNON,

Attorney at Law.

KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same

house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.

9-tf February 25, 1816.

For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate

LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is

a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Ne-

gro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house,

&c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apple-

trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cher-

ry-trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing

water. Terms may be known by applying to the

subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from

Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown

road. A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12. 47-tf

JULIUS GUINAND Watchmaker.

HAS for sale an assortment of the most

fashionable

Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP;

All of which will be sold low at reduced

prices.

He keeps his shop, two doors below Capt.

Postlethwait's tavern, formerly occupied by Dr.

Boswell as a shop and residence, where he

makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in

the best and neatest manner.

Lexington, Sept. 23. 59

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Accustomed with erecting furnaces for an IRON

FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of

erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract

with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of

Wood, before November next. The above work

is wanted near the main road leading from Louis-

ville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louis-

ville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick,

or Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G.

Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.

Also, wanted to purchase several yokes of Oxen.

August 7th, 1816. 33

FOR SALE,

ON a long credit, by giving bond and ap-

proved security, an

Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or

JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 40-

John Norton,

DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington]

HAS received an extensive assortment of

Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Per-

fumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarifica-

tors, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and

Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the

public, will be supplied on the lowest terms,

wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb

Stone Oelre, which he will sell low for cash.

August 17, 1816. 34-

B. KARRICK, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the

public generally, that he has again removed to

his old stand on Main-cross street, next door to Mr.

Shaw's Hat Factory, where his old customers and

others can have their work done in the neatest and

most fashionable manner and on the best terms.

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES wanted

Dec. 16. 51

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All

those having demands on the firm, are requested to

apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all in-

debted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton

and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,

JOSEPH BEACH,

HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at

the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Car-

riages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the

shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the

most reasonable terms.

150 BARRELS

BROWN SUGAR,

For Sale by

WILLIAM C. BELL,

At his store on Cheapside—opposite the Mar-

ket-house. 47

Nov. 18.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is

now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexing-

ton, an elegant assortment of Merchandise,

which he is determined to sell low, wholesale

or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and

many India goods that have been very scarce

for some time past—such as Samsas, Lute-

strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and

figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an

elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to

the season.

May 10, 1816. 20-tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are de-

sirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen

and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable

them to manufacture the important article of fine

Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and

might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of

the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt

the custom of the ladies in the eastern states, viz.

to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a

place convenient for the purpose, and in which are

deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in ev-

ery large family.—At the end of the year your Rag

bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum

for pin-money, and greatly aid the important man-

ufactories of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached

Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for

coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf

FOR SALE,

72 Acres first rate LAND—42 acres cleared.

2 Situated one mile west of Lexington. Pos-

session (if sold) can be given immediately, and if not